AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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mar 24—d

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No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphia mar 24-d PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parke-ville Hydropathic Institute, hold fifth month 15th. 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned. Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients: and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical ex-perious in Europe. Genuired under Vincenz Pressuitz. and from Dr. Wesler's well-known skill and practical ex-perions in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissuitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philastelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Man-agers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The do nestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will emble the Doctor to devote to the actions whiteses like may be assessed.

the nationts whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Le

gan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Puriceville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of walks and planted with trees, shruns, ac. On the feat or the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male putients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hur one of these is the cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages awell as into the main building, and all the waste water.

carried off by drains under ground. THE WATER WORKS

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plete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

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NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDI-NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDIcine and the Collateral Sciences for
March, 1851.—The March unmber of this well established journal is now before the public, containing original
communications from the following talented writers of the
Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovarian tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritonitiarising from a novel case, fillustrated by a plate: remarkon tetanus, by Eara P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut; rupture of bladder, by J. Kneeland, M. D.; reports of hospital
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veyauce, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt attention.

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Embroidered Reverie and A.ain Linen Cambric Hkfs. Gloves and Mits, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewin

ilk
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A full assortment of Straw Goods
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PROUTY & MEARS Patent Highest Premium Selfdarpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill
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of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the lasher.

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mar 24—

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

[From the Republic of this morning.] Case of John Day-Motion for a new Trial.

Yesterday morning, after the opening of the Criminal Court, Mr. Bradley said that J. L. Henshaw, deputy marshal, had been requested by the defence to make an affidavit which the defence considered material to this motion, and that he declined doing so. Therefore, they asked that he be called to the stand and ex-

amined orally, and that the defence be required to state upon oath what they expect to prove by Mr. Henshaw.

The Court said that the prisoner could not be supposed to know personally the subject-matter of what occurred outdoors, and could not be required to swear to what it was impossible for frim to know.

Mr. Morgan than read what he supposed

would be the probable statement which Mr. Henshaw would make, if required by the court to do so. The statement was, that on one occasion when Mr. Henshaw visited the jury-room, a juror (Mann) handed him the Baltimore Ctipper, and asked was it proper that newspapers containing reflections upon jurors should be allowed to be read by the jury. That Henshaw read the paper, and was of the opinion that the article in the paper was improper to be read by the jury, though he does not now remember the purport of the matter in the paper.
Mr. Fendall objected to this statement, even

if made, as not being proper to be received— 1st. That the affidavit, if made, would only set forth the declaration of a juror (Mann) to mpeach his own verdict. 2d. That the particular thing set forth is not

opinion was no better than any other person's

and examine him orally. Mr. Morgan then read, in support of the six reasons (heretofore published) for a new trial, the affidavits of Richard Brooks, Mrs. Wardell, Miss Irene Wardell, Mrs. Harriet Kidwell, Mrs. Sally Rudd, (all of which have been heretofore published,) and the following, which have been filed:

District of Columbia, } to wit:

Washington County, } to wit:

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for the county and district aforesaid, Mrs. Ophelia Guyton, and made oath, &c., that she has known Mrs. Wood, the mother of John Day, since about last March, and that she has since that time seen her frequently, and has always, since her acquaintance with Mrs. Wood, regarded her as person of a weak and diseased mind; she has often heard Mrs. Wood's neighbors say she was not right in her mind at times. Mrs. Wood is not a calculating, a keen, or sensible woman. This deponent has lived in the same neighbor hood with Mrs. Wood until the last week or

Sworn before C. Ashford, J. P. Mrs. Margaret Hurdle deposed that she has known Mrs. Wood (mother of John Day) since the 12th of May last, and that ever since that time she believes her mind to have been diseased; her conduct during this time has been very irrational, and her conversations exhibited wildness and insanity; any trouble would en-tirely confuse and disorder her mind. This deponent has been with her frequently since the 12th of May last, and thus has had opportunities of observing her. Her reputation amongst her neighbors is that her mind is weak and extremely disordered; indeed, all of (Friday evening) dissent from the answer. On conversed concerning Mrs. Wood, agree with is deponent in this affidavit. This deponent has lived in the same neighborhood with Mrs. Wood until within the last week or two-Mrs. Wood having about that time moved from her old place of resi-

Alfred Hurdle, busband of the above depo nent, makes affidavit that the facts set forth in the offidavit of his wife are true, so far as his wn personal knowledge of Mrs. Wood has ex-

Mrs. Ann Dobie's affidavit was to the effect I have known Mrs. Wood (formerly Mrs. Day, the mother of John Day, for many years, and have always regarded her as a very weakminded woman. At times I have seen her very much excited, more especially in time of trouole, when she would be a great deal worse than on ordinary occasions. On such occasions she has frequently come to my house in much distress, declaring that she could not stay at home, and that she must be all the time traveling; her mind seemed to be affected, and she required constant attention. The sickness of any of her children would so affect her as to re onire for her as much attention as the sick mve known her ever since she was a child, and

have been intimate with her. John A. Rudd, of Alexandria, deposed: have known Mrs. Wood, (formerly Mrs. Day,) jury except when sent up by the Court. Once the mother of John Day, for about thirty years, when up there I heard him threatened by one and it has always been my opinion that she is affect her mind very materially, much more so a juror who-I am at a loss for his language, than it would ordinarily affect a person. The but I am of the impression that it was with a quire for her the care and attention of her stand that Mann had? My reply was that they friends, would be treated lightly by most per-sons. She was much more easily affected than charity for him that other jurors desired perany of her sisters. I could not say that in such | sons to have for them; that perhaps he (Mann) ases of excitement she was crazy or insane, was as conscientious as he, the juror complainut I am well satisfied her actions were not those of a person possessing a well-balanced mind.

The affidavit of Thomas C. Howell, in which he deposed that he had known Richard Brooks for fifteen years, and never, prior to the time when it was reported he was going to make an affidavit in this case, heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned; and the depo neat would believe him, the said Brooks, on his

In further support of the motion, and in obedience to the summons of the court, the defence called to the stand-

Joshua L. Henshaw, sworn. day to the jury-room while the jury was delib-erating their verdict. I was sent up to ascer-tain if they had agreed on their verdict. Question by Mr. Bradley.—State what passed while you were there, and while the jury were a their room before they rendered their verdict,

ther than what related to the subject upon

the witness to repeat any statement made to

which you were sent there. Fendall objected to the witness giving the statements of the jurors.

Mr. Bradley said he did not design asking

him by a juror as to the grounds upon which he found his verdict; nor to ask any question as to any fact communicated to him by a juror which would tend to criminate the juror, or make him liable to censure. But he did intend asking questions which would go to show that improper influences were attempted to be exerting to jury as they came through the bar-room. I believe that they then read the papers from day to day. I did not know that papers were provided to judges the jurye. cised to induce the jurors to agree upon their keep away from the consultations of the jury verdict. He contended that what a juror said Having been so long confined, and in the and did while the jury were together deliberating upon their verdict in relation to the trial, was proper to be given in evidence on this motion. Cited Evans's Practice, 324; Gill and Johnson,

833; 2d Chitty's Reports, 268.

Mr. Fendall replied, maintaining that the object and intention of the evidence was to in peach the verdict of the juror. Could the de-clarations of a juror be given in evidence to impeach his own verdict? Cited Conn. Reports.

He maintained that there was no difference between allowing a jurer to testify to his own misconduct and allowing another person to prove that the jurer said so and so, impeaching his own verdict. If Mr. Henshaw can testify to what Mann said, why not allow Mann to prove it himself? The juror could not himself impeach his verdict; could he do so by making a statement to Mr. Henshaw? He cited Blackwell (Indiana) Reports, 454.

Mr. Bradley followed, in support of his pro-The Court ruled that the witness should testify to all that he heard said, and all that he saw done while in the jury room.

Mr. Henshaw resumed .- I went up to the juryroom after the day when they had been polled, to ascertain if they had agreed. When I went up on such occasions I called them together and made the communications I was directed by the Court; I went up on that day and went a fact, but simply Mr. Henshaw's opinion of into one of the jury-rooms. Mann was sitting what was in the paper, and Mr. Henshaw's in the window. I told him to come into the opinion was no better than any other person's room with the others, that I had a communication to make to them from the Court. He said, Mr. Bradley replied; and, after argument, it "Mr. Henshaw, do you think it right or proper was concluded to call Mr. Henshaw to the stand that papers containing strictures or centaires that papers containing strictures or censures upon a juror should be sent into the jury-room or placed in his hands?" He used other language of complaint. He said that he had been accused or charged with perjury, and thought it very unjust, and asked if it was proper. I told him it was not proper. It is in the recollection of other jurors that the complaint was made. The paper was the Chimen: I read the made. The paper was the Clipper; I read the article; the paper remained in his hands. I don't know the date of the paper. This occurred on a Thursday or Friday morning; I think it was Thursday. I have not the paper. I have not looked for that particular paper. Mann appeared to be speaking under excitement of man-ner, and was disturbed on account of the statement in the paper. He was named in the paper. I think it was Thursday's paper.

A question arose as to whether Mr. Henshaw

ould testify as to the contents of the paper. . The Court ruled that at present such evidence

could not be admitted. · Cross examined .- Maun's manner was that of grief and anger commingled. He spoke of his having been threatened with public exposure in court. I did not then know by whom he had been threatened. He spoke angrily. The conversation took place in the morning. It was not after Friday. I went up in the evening of the same day and called the jury together, and asked if they had agreed. The answer was, there was no probability of their agreeing. Mr. Mann was present then; he did not then dissent from the answer that there was no probability of their agreeing. I went up the next morning and put the same question. They answered they had not agreed; he did not then dissent. On Friday evening I went up again, and received the same answer; he did not then I cannot speak positively whether verdict. Friday or Saturday. In addition to the an swer that there was not the slightest probability of their ever agreeing on their verdict, I was requested by the whole jury to say to the court that they had held a meeting at twelve o'clock-I think this must have been Friday about 2 o'clock-and had tried the three questions, and could not get a verdict on either and that if kept there till doomsday they would never make a verdict. I think this message was brought down by me on the day after I had the conversation with Mann. I went up again at night, and received a similar answer. Mr. Mann did not dissent from the answer. On Saturday morning I received a similar answer, and after I received it Mr. Mann said to the foreman of the jury, "Don't be too certain of that." I think this was on Saturday about noon, at the second visit I paid them, if I went up twice on that day. I went up again on Sat urday evening, and was informed that they had made a verdict. I don't recollect that Mann said one word. I do not know if Mann took the Clipper himself, nor how the paper got there. I did not mention Maun's complaint to

Direct examination .- I never went up to the of the other jurors with an exposure, such as a woman of very weak mind, easily thrown off he had mentioned to me. One of the jurors its balance. The least excitement would always asked me what I thought ought to be done with same cause that would affect her so as to re- juror who had held out, or who had taken the ing. The manner of that juror was excited. Mann said he did not care how soon they came down into court with the exposure. Much else was said, but I don't remember it. I saw no personal violence. This was on Friday; it might have been Thursday; it was on the same morning that I was shown the paper; at least I think it was. I think it was in the same interview in which he complained of the paper. I think I may have been up there possibly ten They did not say what sort of an exposure it was to be, except that it was to be in court.

the Court; I mentioned it to Mr. Gobright;

Thomas Plumsill, bailiff, being sworn, said-That, while the jury were at Copp's, Mr. Tur-ner was taken ill, and his wife came to see him and brought him medicine. Persons came to see others of the jurors. Mrs. Mann brought her husband clean clothes, and the two conversed on family matters. I was present, and think that I heard all which was said by them. Mr. Ruff's children came to see him, and his servant brought him clean clothes; and Mrs. Wardell came from Georgetown on one Sunday, and brought her husband clean clothes. I think that several times men came to see Mr. Ruff on business. I was always present, and endeavored

hottest weather, they necessarily had to be supplied with food, and this was brought by their families or servants. The Government does not supply the jurors with food after they have retired to make up their verdict. If they have retired to make up their verdict. If they received any papers while in the jury-room, it is more than I know. I do not recollect of their reading except on one occasion. I did not see the Clipper in Mr. Mann's hands when Mr. Henshaw went up. Nothing was said on the subject of the trial when Mrs. Wardell cafled to see her husband. The Court instructed mo that if any of the jurors were taken sick to call in a physician, if they desired it. It was printed in the papers that Mr. Wardell was printed in the papers that Mr. Wardell was sick, and Mr. Woodward had informed his family of the fact, and said they could see Mr. Wardell on application to me. Another person came with Mrs. Wardell—her nephew. Mr. Wardell was itl; I made an effort to bring him down from the jury-room. I was as near to them as I could consistently be. I think I heard all that passed. I don't recollect of Mrs. War-dell whispering. One day Mr. Munu and Mr. Turner got boisterous. I did not hear what was said. I saw Mr. Mann smack his fists to-gether while he was talking to Mr. Turner. 1 ran towards them, and said, "Gentlemen, that won't do; you must either desist, or I'll lock " I don't think that Turner raised you both up. his hands, but I can't say I do not know, nor did I ask, what the quarrel was about. I did not hear Mr. Turner threaten Mr. Mann. I think they stopped when they saw me coming. The next day Mr. Mann said that Mr. Turner threatened to expose his conduct, or something to that effect. I cannot say whether it was in explanation or not. I did not see the jury reading daily papers. I think that on the second visit of Mrs. Wardell I took her up stairs to her husband's room. She remained there. I endeavored to hear every word that passed. I think that on that occasion Mr. Clarke asked her how Mr. Wardell was. If Mrs. Wardell said anything to her husband about the trial on her first visit, I did not hear it. Mrs. Turber was never in the jury-room. Mr. and Mrs.

Turner sat on a bench below, and I between them, and knew all that took place. Mr. Fendall .- And they did not talk about this case?
Mr. Plamsill.—I feel as satisfied that they

did not as I do of my own existence.

Stephen B. Plumvill, the son of Thomas Plumsill, also one of the special bailiffs, was called. He testified that he did not recollect persons calling on the jurors other than those whose names had been mentioned by his father, whom he assisted. I saw the jury reading newspapers, and I saw the Chipper in the room. On one occasion Mr. Mann said that Mr. Lowrey would not believe the prisoner's witnesses on oath. Mr. Lowrey called him a liar, and said that he would not have sat in the jury-box with him if he had known him; and further, that he did not believe Mr. Mann had good sense. The rest of the jurors talked with them. When the jurors went up-stairs here, there was some difficulty between Messrs. Turner and Mann. Mann called him a damned liar, and said he could whip him-doubling his fist at the time. Mr. Turner remarked that he was going to publish something about him. Mr. Turner behaved like a gentleman. They were quarreling for ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. Mann said that he would never convict John Day, and would stay in weak and extremely disordered; indeed, all of (Friday evening) dissent from the answer. On the jury-room until he rotted. He said that her neighbors with whom this deponent has saturday morning I returned to the court as at Copp's, and up-stairs in the court-house. I the answer of the jury, that there was not the didn't know what Mr. Turner said to that, but slightest probability of their ever making up a the others said that Mr. Mann was a fool of The the others said that Mr. Mann was a fool first verdict was a compromise. If the President had no power to commute the sentence then the jury were to return to their room. don't know of any thing being said about Mr. Mann not sticking to the verdict. I did not hear any thing about exposing Mr. Mann to the court. Mr. Mann was violent all the time. He wanted the jury to come over to him; and formed an opinion before he went out. Mr. Mann had accused Mr. Lowrey of forming an opinion, and Mr. Lowrey had accused him. think that I heard Laporte say on Saturday. the same day the verdict was brought in, some-

thing about Mr. Wardell's wife.
Mr. Fendall objected to the last question asked by Mr. Bradley; and, after some conversation, the Court overruled the objection. Mr. Bradley asked the witness if he had heard any thing about Mr. Mann being indicted for perjury if he did not get out of the way

very soon. Mr. Plumsill refused to answer,

The Court. -Answer the question. Mr. Bradley .- You are in the hands of the I want to know what Laporte said. Mr. Plumsill.-The only thing said by Mr. Laporte was, that some gentlemen were at Mr. Wardell's store, and said Mr. Mann had perjured himself, and that Mr. Wardell told him Messrs. Mann and Laporte were always together. Mr. Laporte said that Mr. Wardell must have communicated it to the rest of the jury. Mr. Wardell was not present at the time. I never heard Mr. Wardell say that he told Mr. Mann in a friendly, private way; but won't

The prisoner, who was in court during the above proceedings, was remanded. And the court adjourned.

METHODIST BISHOPS .- Two of the senior Bishops of the Methodist Church at the North are lying very sick, with but feeble hopes of recovery. Bishop Hedding is represented by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate as very weak, but cheerful, humble, and simple in manners, according to the primitive pattern of Methodist Bishops. Bishop Hamline is also very feeble, and expects to survive but a little time. His state of mind is what would be expected of him-perfect peace.

IMPORTANT FACT .- Every merchant, trader storekeeper, mechanic and business man who may desire to increase the numbers of his customers, can effect such a result, at a small expense, by advertising .- Phila Sun.

A PUZZLER .- In taking the census in one of the Western towns, the enumerator found in one of the papers, under the head of "Occupation, &c.," the entry "Zooker," carried out opposite the name of a young child. He inquired the meaning of the entry, and received the following solution of the enigms from the mother of the child: "Aw! that's my cheel! He hath'n left off rooking (sucking) cet, 20 He hath'n left off zooking (sucking) that's es occypation.